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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1908.

三拜禮

號二十二月七英曆

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 15,120,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWHONGWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOWANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:—
For 12 months.....2 1/2 p.a.
" 6 ".....2 p.a.
" 3 ".....1 1/2 p.a.

TAKKO TAKAMIOHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL 5,752,848 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radij (Acheen), Bandjermaasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [1]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.
Hotel Lunch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER & AGENT.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI.....{ DELTA..... } About 23rd } Freight and
Capt. B. W. H. Snow... } July. } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { DEVAHA..... } 25th July. } See Special
Capt. T. H. Hide, R.N.R. } Noon. } Advertisement.

LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID { SARDINIA..... } About 30th } Freight and
Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. } July. } Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & { NYANZA..... } About 1st } Freight and
Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.R. } August. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LARGE SELECTION

BATH ROBES

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

A MOST USEFUL WRAP

BATHING PARTIES.

Ladies and Gentlemen's

BATHING COSTUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]



V. O. S.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [40]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [63]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
Of Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [62]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [77]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,305 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00
Do. do. do. Monday do. \$3.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUHOH LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 583 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuho every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuho for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

PER DAY.....\$ 4.00 to \$ 7.00 according to room selected.

" WEEK.....25.00 " 40.00 "

" MONTH.....90.00 " 140.00 "

WEEK-ENDS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON TO MONDAY MORNING \$7.00 to \$12.00.

Two Persons occupying One Room, will be charged A Rate and A Half only.

Children under 12—Half Rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Excellent cooking by AH CHONG for over Seventeen Years Chief Cook with the late Mr. J. W. OSBORNE. [1]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 66.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [15]

HOTEL PLEASANTON.

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished. Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ STREISUND" Capt. D. Lenz	About FRIDAY, the 24th July.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Benzer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 29th July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kerchoer	About WEDNESDAY, 29th July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 13th August.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNIO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOUR NIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YARU	TOURANE	Sellier	3rd Aug. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAUD BEHIC	Lancelin	4th Aug. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AUSTRALIEN	Verron		17th Aug. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAUD BEHIC	Guionet	18th Aug. 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Ticket to London via Paris from £47.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.
Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER—23 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS—20

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS	25th July	* CEYLAN	26th Nov.
* OUESANT	27th Aug.	* CORSE	11th Jan.
* MALTE	12th Oct.		

No passengers * Intermediate class and rates of passage.
New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.
For further Particulars, apply to:

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[40]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 38.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns; for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA	Second half July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Aug.	JAVA	First half Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half Aug.	JAVA	First half Aug.
TJIMAHU	JAVA	Second half Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375;

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[10]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

[11]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAN STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

[60]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1907.

[10]

FRENCH STORE.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,

BREAKFAST BACON,

CALF'S HEAD & HAM,

PEAS & HAM,

PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,

CHICKEN & HAM,

VEAL & GAME PATES,

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,

ASSORTED SOUPS,

FRENCH JAM &

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[10]

SIR HENRY BLAKE AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The letter to the London Times on this subject, by our late Governor, should serve to enlighten the British public, and particularly the "Exeter Hall" section, as to the true state of affairs with regard to the "dangers" of opium-eating and smoking in Ceylon, and as to the difficulties of suppressing the opium habit in Hongkong. Sir Henry Blake, from his official connection with both Colonies, can speak with authority, and his views have doubtless directed the attention and commanded the respect they deserve. Hongkong, as Sir Henry points out, is at present suffering from acute commercial depression, and he apprehends that the proposed suppression of the opium traffic will result in a loss of revenue which cannot but cripple the Colony. He foresees also an evasion of the law by opium smokers, who, once the public "divans" or smoking saloons are abolished, will resort to private dens, of which there are many thousands in the Chinese quarters of the City. At present these private resorts are kept in check, more or less, by the employment of a large paid "preventive body," and Sir Henry points out that if the Government of Hongkong suppress the public traffic in the drug, it will have to resort to a similar system of "prevention," and the cost of this preventive service will be a considerable addition to the public expenditure, while the loss from the suppression of the traffic he estimates at from one-third to one-fourth of the revenue. How this loss is going to be made good is a serious problem for the Government of Hongkong, and one with which we are not immediately concerned.

With regard to Ceylon, Sir Henry effectually destroys the exaggerated picture drawn by local faddists of the extent to which the opium habit has grown here. "Opium smoking is practically unknown" (in Ceylon) says Sir Henry. Opium-eating is common, the drug being used as a prophylactic against malaria, "but, save in a circumscribed district, there were no injurious effects apparent from the use of opium. The hospital returns showed that in the six years of the Island, there were, within the past three years, but two or three cases treated of complaints due to the use of opium." Coming as these statements do, from an ex-Governor of the Colony, they should serve to put the anti-opium agitation before the British public in its true light. We have always maintained that the case made out against Ceylon as an opium-using country was grossly exaggerated by faddists and alarmists and Sir Henry Blake's letter amply confirms the view we have always had. Moreover, it would seem to be the general view among those who are not violently "anti-opium" that the use of the drug is by no means so injurious in Asiatic countries as the use of alcohol. The former is used—that latter is positively abused, and produces far more deleterious effects. Sir Henry Blake, it will be noted, shares this view. He has, of course, seen for himself the mischief wrought among native races by alcohol. This is what he says in concluding his very lucid letter:—"Should the effect on the instructions issued to the Crown Colonies be to change the stimulant from opium to alcohol, the result will be disastrous." Sir Henry Blake's letter throws such a flood of light on this question and puts the whole matter so clearly, that we are inclined to regard it as one of the most valuable contributions to the voluminous literature on the much vexed question. That the Government have bungled over this matter is clear to everybody in the East; perhaps the Government have themselves realised this fact. If they have not Sir Henry Blake's letter should convince them of it.—Ceylon Independent.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

For account of the Estate of the late

Colonel Martin,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 29th July, 1908, at 1.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY GOODS AND EFFECTS,

belonging to the above Estate.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & ROUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

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Consignees.

"DEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCLUCH" FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon, Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst. at daylight.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

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Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SCHARNHORST."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"SYRIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. I. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

S.S. "ARMAUD BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex a.s. "Dordogne" and "Douro," and from Bordeaux ex a.s. "Vile de Cotte" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 27th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 27th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ERROLL."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon, Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th August, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAIRANG."

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 21st inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[110]

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Gentlemen's Department,
28, Queen's Road

Direct Importers
GENTLEMEN'S PANAMA HATS.

Smart and Exclusive NECKWEAR.

Specialists

Gentlemen's Hosiery.

Cool and Durable SINGLET'S AND SHIRTS.

Latest Patterns in SOCKS.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
General Drapers, Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road, and 28, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

ALFRED HERBERT RENNIE, Deceased
SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY of the Estate of the above Deceased invites offers for the purchase by private treaty of the undermentioned property, viz. —

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong containing an area of 139,560 square feet and known and registered in the Land Office as Island Lot No. 1,613 held under a Crown lease for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years from the 9th day of April, 1915, at the annual Crown rent of \$552 Together also with all that substantially built residence standing on the said Piece or Parcel of Ground or on some part thereof known as "The Flat."

The residence is exceptionally well situated on an elevation close to the junction of the Magazine Gap and Bowen Roads and close to the Bowen Road Tram Station.

The House is a fine two-storied building containing every modern convenience.

The Building contains large Basement and well arranged Laundry.

On Ground Floor—Drawing Room, Billiard Room (full size) and Dining Room, Kitchen and other usual offices.

On First Floor—Two large Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms adjoining; Boudoir and Dressing Room.

The Out-buildings include Stabling and a Fine Swimming Bath.

The Out-offices and Coolie Quarters are conveniently situated and exceptionally well built.

The Grounds and Garden, which are well laid out, include a Grass Tennis Court and are large enough to allow for a considerable extension of the present buildings.

Offers to be sent to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER,
8 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
Solicitor for the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of the late A. H. RENNIE, Deceased.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. [583]

PABST BREWING COMPANY MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY **SIEMSEN & Co.,**
Agents for **HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.**
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [66]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of **COLD STORAGE** available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. PARLAEN
Manager.
HONGKONG, 22nd June, 1908. [66]

TYPEWRITERS

A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

OR

CLEANING, OVERHAULING,

and REPAIRING

ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALSO

FOR SALE and HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

ON HIRE

AT LAKE PIER.

A GREAT BOON TO PASSENGERS

TO and FROM STEAMERS

AND

ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &c.

Fares from \$2 per Hour.

HUMBER CYCLES AGENCY.

DRAGON CYCLES DEPOT.

35 & 37 Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. [66]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on **TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 12 o'clock Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 28th July to 11th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. [682]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1908, will be payable on the 29th inst., on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant** (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. [667]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars Two per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1908, will be payable on the 29th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant** (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd.
General Agents for The West-Point Building Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. [668]

Notices of Firms

KOWLOON HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to Notify his Clients and the Public generally that he has admitted **MR. P. E. FRED STONE** into PARTNERSHIP with him in the business of the above Hotel as from 1st July, 1908, under the name and style of **"OWEN STONE & Co."**

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

MR. P. E. FRED STONE has the pleasure to inform his numerous Friends and Acquaintances (abroad and at home) that he has joined **MR. O. E. OWEN** as a PARTNER in the business of the **KOWLOON HOTEL**, as from the 1st July, 1908, under the name and style of **"OWEN STONE & Co."**

He trusts that they will extend to the new Firm a Share of their patronage.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1908. [663]

NOTICE.

MR. L. GAMEAU (late Manager of A. Chazalon & Co.) has the pleasure to inform his Numerous Acquaintances and the Public generally that he has bought over the business of **Messrs. A. CHAZALON & Co.** as from 1st July, 1908, and will carry on same under the name and style of **"FRENCH STORE."** He trusts that the same kind patronage will be extended by his customers and the public.

All accounts due to the firm of **A. CHAZALON & Co.** will be collected by him and all bills against the firm must be sent in before 15th August, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908. [667]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. [67]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than **TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.**

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [68]

THE KAIPING COAL MINES.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW UNDER PAST AND PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

In previous articles, under the heading of "Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited," we narrated briefly the history of the old Kaiping Company up to the time of its disposal to the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, in 1900; the particulars of the transaction in connection with the transfer of this undertaking and generally our views upon the subject.

We further made a statement to the effect that if the old Company had been retained in Chinese hands by raising a loan in 1900 to pay for extension and development it would, at the present time, have been yielding dividends of 40 to 50 per cent.

We now desire, in the first place, by the application of some facts and figures, to substantiate this statement.

In the second place, to leave it to the verdict of the public, after reading our statements and comments, (and often noting for the moment) all questions in dispute, as to whether in this particular instance any real benefit has accrued to China through the introduction of foreign capital and control; and, in the third place, to ask what effect this change during the last seven years has had on the progress of the Coal Mining Industry of North China?

As we mentioned in a previous article, the mines were worked by the Chinese most successfully for eighteen years, yielding good annual dividends as well as paying out of revenue for improvement and development.

Great credit is due to

THE MANAGEMENT

during that period for the sound policy which was adhered to throughout. On the modest capital of about £200,000, largely added to ultimately in the shape of "Reserve" through saving up of a large part of their revenue instead of distributing in dividends, they stood possessed in 1900 of the Tongshan mines, the north-west shaft and Lintai mines fully equipped, six steamers, Chiawangao harbour (commenced) and much valuable property in Tientsin and elsewhere.

What then was

THE VALUE OF THIS CONCERN in 1900, which the Chinese parted with for an investment of £1,750,000 in this new undertaking and nothing in cash, and carrying with it the right of working one of the richest coalfields and the most valuable monopoly in China?

The new company assessed its value at one million pounds sterling.

It is interesting to note here while on the subject of the valuation that Messrs. Bewick Moreing and Company had reported prior to the acquisition of the concession that the quantity of coal available on an area of 10 li square from Tongshan was 325,000,000 tons. Under the old administration, at least a net profit of \$2 (say 4/-) per ton was realized. Upon the report of these mining experts, who were acting for the purchasing Company, the estimated revenue to accrue from this coal area alone during its life would therefore be £65,000,000.

Taking this important point into consideration, which, by the way, was disregarded in acquiring the concession, would the old Company have received anything like an adequate sum in parting with their property and rights if they had asked for £1,000,000?

Now assuming that the concern had remained in Chinese hands in 1900 with the old Capital and the raising of a loan of £1,000,000 which would have been sufficient for all purposes, what

RATE OF DIVIDENDS

might have been paid at the present time? The net profit in China of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, for the year ending February 28th, 1907, as shown by their last annual report, was £24,215 and it is not necessary for us to put any complex arithmetical problem before readers when we ask them what rate of dividend it could have distributed on a Capital of £200,000.

It will thus be seen that, after allowing £8,000 a year (say 8 per cent on loan) and on the assumption that the output and rates, mining costs, expenses of management and all other conditions are the same that the Company, under the old regime, would have paid, in the year ending February 1907 a dividend of 116 per cent could have been declared!

his is, of course, without setting aside any sum for further development, exhaustion of minerals, &c. and if £1,000,000 had been allocated for this purpose there would still have been a sufficient sum left to pay a 50 per cent dividend.

Now, it will be undoubtedly contended by many that such a favourable result, as above, is mere supposition and is only a very vague estimate of what might have been; that, under Chinese management, the output sales would not have been as good; the mining costs and expenses of management might have been heavier. We will not, however, admit this for one moment. We consider that the administration of the affairs in Chinese hands might, if anything, have shown still better results.

THE NEW COMPANY

have certainly worked the mines exhaustively and obtained very large annual outputs. But, on the other hand, at what an enormous cost! We have only to examine the latest statistics of the world's coal production and we find that the average cost per ton of coal in China where labour is the cheapest in the world does not compare favourably with the United States and is very little less than the average cost per ton of the whole of the British Empire.

Furthermore, under

CHINESE MANAGEMENT, we are convinced that H.E. Chang and his colleagues would have pursued the same policy as before 1900. They followed that excellent maxim of cutting their cost according to their cloth: in those years when they found it was necessary to do so and what might have been

their position at the present day. They

would have been paying handsome dividends to their shareholders every year—far above anything the present Company have or ever will pay—and could have accumulated a Reserve of something like a Million pounds (£1,000,000) for the further development of the Kaiping valley! And, what is still more important—all the money that has been remitted to Europe by the new Company since its inception to pay expenses of their head office, interest and redemption of loans and dividends to shareholders, &c. which we estimate roughly at £1,500,000, would have remained in this country and would have been of the greatest possible value in the development of those rich coalfields which are, as well as all the other mines in China, in such a terribly backward state.

When we, therefore, put the question: What has been

THE EFFECT OF THE CHANGE

(i.e., to the present management) during the last seven years upon the development of the coal mining industry in North China? The answer is obvious. The industry has been at a standstill, while under the old regime very considerable progress would have been made.

We say that the industry has been at a standstill because the Kaiping mines were fully equipped when taken over by the limited company in 1900 and except for underground development which follows in the ordinary course of coal production and is a part of the cost, and the electrical pumping installation, no new shafts have been sunk or work of exploitation carried on since.

By the foregoing we have shown that it would have been greatly to the advantage of China to have retained these mines in her own hands and that coal mining enterprise in North China has suffered materially by their being placed under the present management.

Furthermore, we have shown that

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

of the Company is not to the interests of the Chinese, neither, on the other hand, can it be to the interests of the British, two of whose officers administer the company's affairs in China and whose government is called upon to interfere in its behalf. Under Chinese administration the orders for material required from abroad were all sent to England, whereas they are now sent to Belgium, and in the mines themselves, under Chinese administration, all the foreigners were English, whereas, at present, excepting the accountancy and shipping departments, not a single Englishman is employed.

Furthermore, five-sixths of the shares are held in Belgium and even a return of the English income tax has been demanded on that account.—Chinese Public Opinion.

Intimations.



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 492.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 851 of 9th December, 1904, which is hereby cancelled, it is notified that on and after the 1st January, 1909, the Fees (payable monthly) at Queen's College, will be as under:—

Classes I, II and III \$48 per annum.
Classes IV, V and VI \$24 per annum.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. [684]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAUHEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GRAY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

12, D'ARQUILLAN STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th September 1907. [68]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [126]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [105]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [317]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,
2nd, Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [128]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon at \$50 plus taxes per month.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
A. RAYMOND,
C/o S. J. David & Co.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1908. [601]

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.
Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1908. [559]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRINCE EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 162, Des Voeux Road East to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [66]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. [51]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGS (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nations, so in spirit, are working for the scientific for its comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and another thousand is now being made—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and its use, under the name of **THERAPION**, has been the subject of much research and experiment. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all the diseases of the system, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all the diseases of the system, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all the diseases of the system, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.

THERAPION

Antimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

OUR AERATED WATERS

are guaranteed ABSOLUTELY PURE, being manufactured with the FINEST INGREDIENTS OBTAINABLE. These Waters are manufactured UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF ENGLISH EXPERTS.

The most up-to-date Automatic Plants and Appliances are employed, ensuring ENTIRE ABSENCE OF ANY FORM OF CONTAMINATION.

THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES

**LIME FRUIT
CHAMPAGNE,
DRY GINGER ALE**

in Splits.

Price \$1.20 per dozen.

Credit given of 50 cents per dozen for bottles returned in good condition.

WATSON'S FRUIT SYRUPS

Mixed with Aerated or plain water make

DELICIOUS COOLING

DRINKS.

Guaranteed to be made from the PURE JUICE OF SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

Established 1841.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1938.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Leifeng Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. (On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.)
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1938.

RIP VAN WINKLE AWAKES.

One of those delightfully naive confessions which ever and anon grace the columns of our evening contemporary appeared in yesterday's issue, when it was editorially admitted that until two days ago such a thing as the existence of a flood on the Fu and West Rivers was regarded as a simple figment of the imagination. True, reports had been received to the effect that there were clouds in the sky and that at certain places unknown occasional drops of rain leavened the sun-dried fields, but as for a flood or an inundation the idea was ridiculous. And why, it may be asked, was it ridiculous? Because it had not been vouchsafed for by the missionaries. Two days ago, however, a report was placed in the hands of our contemporary, the report of a Committee of Investigation. Who composed the Committee, or who appointed it, we are not told, and we have no desire to interfere in the private business of a number of inquirers who went on a picnic in order to gain what was to be got by declaring a month

after the event that there had been a flood on the West River. Meanwhile, if our contemporary is to be trusted, the public of Hongkong, or that section of it which is content to browse on the memories of a dead past, slept peacefully in their beds, little knowing that hundreds of thousands of their fellows were perishing hardly a hundred miles away. At least such is our contemporary's assumption, for how otherwise are we to interpret the statement that until the public had read (and we are prepared to lay too to it that the public wasn't so foolish as to waste its time in reading) the report of this gallant and particularly precious Committee of Investigation "they hardly appreciated the real magnitude of the disaster." Curious, is it not, how the readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* knew the whole of the main facts regarding the ravages of the flood so long ago as the 22nd of June? Curious, also, that our readers never minimised the severity of the calamity which had befallen the unfortunate victims. Supposing the "public" had awaited the result of the report by this alleged Committee of Investigation where would the sufferers have been by this time? Those who had not died from exposure would be ritual imitators of the fasting Succi—if they had managed to live. Instead of waiting until the 20th of July to learn with our contemporary whether it was actually true or not that a flood had occurred, the Chinese relying, as well they might, on the accuracy of our information, met together on the 23rd of June, collected a large sum of money on the spot and sent off an enormous quantity of provisions as a first instalment of relief from Hongkong. They didn't sit down by the fireside and mumble to themselves—"It can't be true because the missionaries don't know about it." The missionaries are only human and if they have adopted a life of peaceful adventure that does not imply that they are to bury themselves in the wilds along with the cannibals who are supposed to infest the shores of the West River. So, as the missionaries were enjoying themselves elsewhere, our unfortunate contemporary lulled itself to sleep for a month in the confident belief that these yarns about floods and freshets and so forth were all sheer moonshine. Poor Rip Van Winkle the Second awoke to realities on the 20th of July, exactly two days ago, and its digestion is still away, for now it is beginning to understand why a certain bazaar was held in Hongkong, why thousands and thousands of dollars were poured into what was called a Relief Fund, why coolies were to be seen wandering about with their precariously earned cash desirous of adding their mite towards the relief of their compatriots. But our contemporary is as courageous as it is honest, and its confession that it "hardly appreciated the real magnitude of the disaster" will be accepted as full atonement for its laggard news and we will let bygones be bygones. After such a handsome explanation of its apparent apathy, showing the evil effects of somnolency (which might happen to anybody similarly situated), our contemporary is not likely to declare some time in the future that it knew all about the flood a month before it occurred. But now let us have a glance at some of the things which this Royal Commission, or rather Committee of Investigation, noted on its travels. It started for the scene of desolation exactly 28 days after the flood began, with a full stock of victuals for the comfort of the intrepid explorers. It tried here and it tried there, felt the ribs of youngsters to see whether it was quite the fact that their daily quantum of rice had been reduced, and it counted the empty bags which people were carrying. All of which was most important and will serve as a series of thrilling tales for old women when the noble-hearted missionaries return to the land of the free which is Amerikée. Whether they fed the hungry or merely calmed them with embroidered language we have no means of knowing—the shepherd has to be fed as well as the sheep. At all events they made up a list of estimates. Could anybody off-hand and without referring to other sources, guess how many people were drowned by this flood which rose 40 feet in a single night, overwhelmed Wuchow, swept cemeteries clean, submerged Samshui, covered bamboo plantations to the depth of 20 feet, and laid waste an area not under 200 miles in extent, the river in parts assuming the appearance of a great ocean where no land was visible? Can anybody make a rough guess at the actual number drowned, after all the sampans and junks had been swept to perdition and the rivers had been cleared of all semblance of small craft? If the answer is in the negative then let us quote the Committee of Investigation. The number of people drowned all told was 23—not 23 or 33 but exactly two-three! That settles that vexed point; so now our minds are at rest. The only pity is that we are not told how many of that number were men, how many women and how many children—facts which a really careful Committee of Investigation would have elucidated, but then perhaps this Committee was busy with studies of greater import. As to the other facts gathered by the Committee of Investigation they are there for

those who wish to pass a quiet and enjoyable half-hour, but as some of the statements are as steep as Lion's Head Hill and as deep as the flood at Wuchow we merely bow respectfully and pass on. One suggestion there is which is rather humorous in its way and that is, the distribution of the Relief Fund should be entrusted to the missions. Of course neither the missions nor the missionaries would take a particle of credit for handling the money provided by rich and poor alike in Hongkong. We only refer to this point in order that the proper authorities may give it the consideration it deserves.

THE SANITARY BOARD AT WORK.

There are some individuals in Hongkong, who might be inclined to fancy after reading an account of the proceedings at the Sanitary Board yesterday that that impressive body was on the road to degeneration simply because it dealt mithfully with the domestic cat. We prefer to believe that the Board, having recovered from the fever known as the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1938, was merely on the outlook for some "source of innocent inconvenience" acting on the principle that "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men." The cat, as everybody knows, is a much maligned animal, being accredited with tastes and habits which would be scorned by a Cockney costermonger. It is pleasing, therefore, to note that the Colonial Secretary has a good word to pay for the humble quadruped which haunts the kitchen by day and revels on the roof by night. He has discovered that the cat is a plague-preventer and is about the equal of half a dozen sanitary inspectors, for when the sanitary officials failed to catch the plague-infected rats which infested his residence a fine specimen of the genus *felis domestica* was turned loose and cleaned out the house with a thoroughness and expedition that left nothing to be desired. Now, the average cat in Hongkong seldom enjoys the quiet, contemplative life, because Dr. Hunter, the bacteriologist, discovered that among other animals cats were in the habit of contracting an I transmitting plague. The Colonial Secretary is at variance with the bacteriologist on this point and says so with that straightforwardness which distinguishes the utterances of his countrymen. It is unfortunate, that Dr. Hunter is absent on furlough so that he may not learn that his view as characterised by the Colonial Secretary, is "an absolute or almost absolute fallacy" for it is hardly likely that if he had been in Hongkong he would have refused to take up the gauntlet, and there is no knowing what sort of might have been provided the community. But, as we have said, Dr. Hunter is absent and the Colonial Secretary has the floor, and that is why the cat is being so sedulously whitewashed. The idea is, of course, to utilise the cat as a rat exterminator and householders are to be encouraged to give their allegiance once again to this deity of hearth and home. His Excellency the Governor signs and admits his belief in the rat-catching propensities of the cat but laments that its glorification will mean the disappearance of our singing birds. Well, what of it? The cat can sing as well as any rook, and there are those who actually sit up at night to listen to the serenades rendered by feline philharmonic societies, occasionally rewarding their efforts with nick-nacks of varying value varying in weight from four ounces avoirdupois to half a ton. While soloists of merit are respected with a respect and presented with compliments of a character undreamt of by Tetrizini or Melba. So if we do lose our singing birds we have our cats, which is another illustration of what philosophers call the law of compensation. Mr. Shelton Hooper was thoroughly convinced as to the utility of cats, and we can fancy him on reaching home demanding sternly for the production of his favourite "foot-warmer" only to learn that it has been stolen by the Chinese. That would be sufficient to destroy the healthiest man's appetite for who that thinks the idea of keeping cats excellent could calmly pursue his way through an elaborate menu when "Old Tom" was perhaps mewling his heart out in some noisome cellar? The idea is enough to split one's reflections on the merits of a two-column speech delivered amid the open-mouthed admiration of one's fellow members at the Sanitary Board. The unfeeling Registrar-General with a wonderful lack of humour sought to clarify the air by observing that from the Sanitary Board point of view it won't matter if they are stolen. They will be catching rats all the same—a most reprehensible remark which no tender-hearted man of feeling would have made. To think that a delicately nurtured cat reared at the Peak and accustomed to toothsome morsels in the shape of specially prepared rats should have to descend in the social scale so far that it must forage for itself and live on common or cellar rats as thin and full of germs as a church vestry is enough to shock a saint. It is impossible to say whether Mr. Humphreys was grimly humorous or humorously grim when he expressed his views on this subject—for if there is one thing the members of the Sanitary Board know about it is

cats, and nearly every member is noted to make a bull's-eye when the question arises. Mr. Humphreys' proposal was that there should be a cat show. In that case, we beg to protest against any cat show being held at any place nearer than Aberdeen. But Mr. Humphreys cannot be serious, for there are many cats shown in Hongkong, male and female, and they are not by any means exhibiting, and to offer prizes to the cats that have most kittens is a Rooseveltian idea, which should not be entertained. He also hinted that the plague inspectors should be abolished in favour of cats, but we would suggest that the force should, on the contrary, be increased, in order to look after those carnivorous mammals. Mr. Lau Chu Pak also has a penchant for the cat tribe and is only disturbed about their fate, owing to the attitude of unsympathetic Europeans. Now, why should the Board stick at cats? Why not domesticate a few tigers, panthers and jackals, who would be only too glad to do what they could in wiping out undesirable features in the community? Then, if the introduction of cats means the extinction of the Sanitary Department inspectors, the playful attentions of the larger animals would lead to a decided reduction in the size of the police force which many worthy people who have a grudge against the law, say is far too big already. The subject as a whole is fraught with the deepest interest and the most far-reaching consequences to the people of Hongkong and we trust that the committee appointed to consider the question will abandon the spirit of levity and treat it with that solemnity and thoughtfulness which it so fully deserves.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has a fleet of forty steamers aggregating 95,294 tons.

The *Gazette* announces that the King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Gustav Friesland as Consul of Denmark at Hongkong.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Macdonald*, which left London on 12th ult., took the following specie for Singapore: Coin gold, £1,000.

The preliminary hearing of the case against Chao Tsz Hing, who is charged with alleged attempted suicide at 127, Jervois Street, was concluded at the Police Court, this afternoon. Defendant was committed for trial.

To those who take an interest in the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., we commend the perusal of an article comparing the past with the present administration of the Company, from a Chinese point of view, which is printed on the third page.

The Canadian Government has agreed to renew the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the transport of the mails between Liverpool, Canada, and Hongkong. The Canadian Government contributes an annual subsidy of £15,000, and the Imperial Government one of £10,000.

FOURTEEN days' hard labour was the sentence passed upon a coolie at the Police Court, this morning, for theft. The accused—Yeung Kwai San, residing in a match shed in the Naval Yard Extension—was caught yesterday leaving the Dairy Farm premises at Pukitong with ten empty rice bags. The manager, Mr. J. S. Walker, prosecuted.

The distribution of the reduced Hongkong-Singapore Battalion Royal Garrison Artillery is now:—No. 1 Company (Captain A. R. Y. Kirkpatrick), Maunabo; No. 2 Company (Captain G. F. C. Fitch), Hongkong; No. 3 Company (Captain J. H. W. Beasley), Hongkong; No. 4 Company (Captain G. Badham-Thornhill), Singapore; No. 5 Company (Captain F. H. Lim), Hongkong.

A WASTER, giving the name of Un Kau was charged, at the instance of Inspector Dymond, in the Police Court, to-day, with stealing a gold medal from a boatman at Aberdeen yesterday. Defendant went on board complainant's boat to have a chat, and soon after he had taken his departure the medal was missing. When accused of the theft he admitted it and promised to pay the owner \$4, the value of the medal, which he had pawned. Mr. Wood fixed accused \$50, and ordered him to pay \$30 to compensation to the complainant.

SEVERAL thousand head of oxen have been exported recently from Chefoo to Manchuria. The Russian Government last year refused to permit the importation of Chinese animals. This order, however, has just been rescinded, on condition that every beast shall be examined by a Russian veterinary surgeon, and that none shall be embarked unless they have been vaccinated. Mr. Chilkoff, the Russian Government Inspector, has recently been to Chefoo to see that this was done. A great number of beasts have also been exported from Weihaiwei.

A YOUTH named Chan Ki Fong pleaded guilty in the Police Court, to-day, to a charge of larceny, preferred against him by three men. Chan, it appears, resided with a number of men at 71, Des Voeux Road Central. During their absence yesterday he collected four pairs of trousers, a pair of bloomers, and a pair of socks, which he pawned. The police traced the missing goods to the pawnshop, and their recovery resulted in Chan's arrest. He pleaded guilty to the charges. He was ordered to be imprisoned (with stripes) and to be detained in gaol for twenty-four hours.

THE WEST POINT TRAGEDY.

SUPREME COURT ORDER.

Before the case against the two men charged with alleged forgery was called on at the Supreme Court, this morning, the Attorney-General (Mr. W. Ross Davies, K.C.), notified the Chief Justice that he had an application to make in reference to the acquittal of the two men, who were found not guilty by the jury yesterday of manslaughter. One of the defendants, he stated, was found in possession of the documents—mortgage deeds—which belonged to the deceased. What he wanted was that these documents be handed over to deceased's brother, who had made an application for them.

The Chief Justice held that there was *prima facie* evidence, and maintained that the property of the deceased should be turned over to his relatives.

The Attorney-General—Will your Lordship make the order?

The Chief Justice—Yes.

Order made accordingly.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

CHINESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 21st July.

The weiyuans who were ordered to investigate and report on the condition of the flooded districts have now forwarded complete reports to the Viceroy giving the number of sufferers in each of the districts as follows: Nanhoh 22,500; Samshui 154,700; Tung Yuen 144,700; Tungku 1,632; Shuntak number insignificant; Ko Yiu 25,400; Ko Ming 6,100; Sz Wai 23,000; Hok Shan 7,800.

APPORTIONMENT OF RELIEF FUNDS.

The Tls. 100,000 granted by the Imperial Government for the relief will be apportioned by order of the Viceroy among the following districts in proportion to the number of sufferers stated above. Nanhoh 3,500 taels; Samshui 23,300 taels; Tung Yuen 22,000 taels; Tung Ku 500 taels; Shuntak 300 taels; Ko Yiu 4,000 taels; Ko Ming 1,200 taels; Sz Wai 3,800 taels; Hok Shan 1,400 taels; total 60,000 taels. The balance Tls. 40,000 will be distributed among all other flood-affected districts on completion of investigations.

THE FORTHCOMING BAZAAR.

The Central Relief Committee has despatched telegrams to various centres requesting that large assortments of articles be forwarded to Canton at an early date for the Flood Fund Bazaar, which will be opened on the 31st instant.

PROMISED GIFTS.

A large quantity of embroidery and sundry articles has been promised by ladies, and female students especially, to the Central Relief Committee for the forthcoming bazaar. Lady Chang Jai-Chun has expressed her intention to visit the bazaar.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting held on the 19th inst. for the purpose of appointing a committee for the general supervision and management of the forthcoming bazaar, H.E. Tang Siu Chik, formerly governor of Kweichow, was elected president; Mr. Yeung Siu Chuen, H.E. Cheung Fat, Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, Messrs. Su Pak Kang, Kong Kung Yao, and Yik San Ching vice-presidents. In all about fifty gentlemen were nominated to the organising committee.

PICTURE EXHIBITION.

For five days, from the 24th to the 29th inst. there will be an exhibition of pictures only, offered by a certain society for sale at the Kow Po Street, Canton, and at the Hoi Tong Monastery, Honan; the proceeds realised from this sale will be all devoted in aid of the flood sufferers.

MR. Kishimoto, of Osaka, some time ago purchased the s.s. *Tanaka* (4,500 tons) for the purpose of converting the steamer into a floating store in Hokkaido waters. He now contemplates taking the steamer to Hakodate towards the end of this month, and will commence business as soon as a licence has been granted for the use of a certain area of water in the harbour.

LIEUT. COLONEL G. D. Chamier, C. M. G., Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Garrison Artillery at Hongkong, in succession to Colonel Keir, whose tenure recently expired. Lieutenant Colonel Chamier has been a gunner officer for over 28 years and was promoted to his present rank in January, 1900. He served in the South African war, and had the honour of being commanding the Royal Artillery during the defence of Kimberley, and he subsequently commanded a mobile column, and saw considerable fighting in Cape Colony, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony (mentioned twice in despatches). C. M. G., Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps.

HO TSU, a carpenter, was making tracks for the steamer *Kiowling* last evening to return to Canton, when he let fall a bundle which he was carrying. He did his level best to conceal most of the stuff which lay scattered over the road, by hastily sweeping it up and replacing it in the bundle, but a sharp-eyed *tai-ling* had seen a thing or three. No sooner had he tied the bundle and was about to move off than the *tai-ling* seized him, and, politely requested to be shown "the size of the cartridge he possessed." He untied the bundle and showed the officer something like seventy slips of rounds of ammunition. This morning, he appeared in the Police Court, charged with being in possession of ammunition without a permit. He pleaded guilty. The Court was satisfied that he was a peaceful labourer and discharged him, with a caution, however, was ordered

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

HONGKONG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—A suggestion has appeared in print that money, rice and other forms of relief for the flood sufferers be forwarded to and distributed through the agencies of the missionary bodies in some of the affected districts. I think it does not require too keen a perception to discover the real motive underlying this sinister suggestion. It is clear to any ordinary practical mind acquainted with the character of the honest peasantry of China that the suggestion is as "fly" as it is worthy of the source whence it emanates. There can be no question that from whomsoever the starving thousands of the ignorant natives receive their relief, in money or in kind they will look upon the persons distributing them as their real benefactors. Despite all damning and damaging pictures drawn of the "heathens" to a credulous audience of hysterical women and benighted flogies at afternoon church meetings at home, we who have spent the best part of our lives in daily trade—and sometimes social—intercourse with the Chinese estimate the character of these much-maligned people at its true worth. There is in them as much sentiment of genuine gratitude as there is in the Occidental. Should the missionaries be utilised as the instruments for even the partial distribution of the fund, the Chinese benefiting by that relief, ignoring as they must from their very literacy the true origin of the benevolence, will attribute to missionary "real" the timely succour which they might receive. Hence would the missionary cause be exposed at the expense of many who have the least sympathy with the invasion of China by so-called Christian proselytising influences. I am one of those who emphatically denounce the unwarrantable and unjustifiable intrusion into the Chinese hearth and home by the preachers of the tenets of Christianity. I say "preachers" advisedly; for, in the whole band of mission workers the doers of Christianity, as I understand the term, are observed in the letter and flagrantly violated in the spirit.

Any calculated attempt to ingratiate the missionaries with the Chinese as it is now sought in their interest by the extremely astute suggestion put forward by representatives of that body should be unhesitatingly exposed.

It is with pleasure that I observe that members of the Hongkong Committee of the Flood Relief Fund have resolved to proceed to Canton in person and to collaborate with the Central Committee at Canton in order to proceed to the flooded districts, with their own surveys and engineers, so as to plan the remedial measures against future calamities like that which has temporarily crippled the mainstay of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The local committee are under a moral obligation to distribute the magnificent funds they have raised from the liberal citizens of Hongkong by their own hands. Those who have contributed to the bazaar have done so to relieve distress amongst the Chinese, and not indirectly to aid the missionary propaganda with which the majority of people are entirely out of sympathy. As one who has contributed his little quota towards that fund, I wish the Committee would be forthcoming against the handing over of any portion of the money they have raised to any section of the missionary organisation for distribution. If they do that they would fill in their public trust and should be unworthy of the confidence a generous community has reposed in them. Let the faithful peasantry of Kwangtung know that the heart of Hongkong reaches them in their hour of trial and tribulation. Hongkong makes its money out of the millions of the inhabitants of the provinces at whose door it stands as its commercial sentinel. Its people are sufficiently practical to recognise, if only out of expediency and out of the generosity of their hearts, that in the rehabilitation of its most favoured markets, the prosperity of the Colony be advanced. If the sanctified missionary bodies are as eager as they pretend to be to alleviate the sufferings of their self-acclaimed God-entrusted flock, let them, like the good shepherds they would have us believe them to be, give out of their own competencies, rather than seek to be charitable at the expense of others.—Yours, etc.

A COLONIST.

Hongkong, 22nd July.

FIRE AT CANTON.

SEVENTY-FOUR HOUSES BURNED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 20th July. In reference to the fire at Ching Yuen street, on the morning of the 18th inst., a report of which I made in my telegram of the same day, it is now ascertained that the total number of shops burnt is seventy-four, the conflagration being much greater than at first estimated as wired to you. The fire originated in a shop known as the Leung Mun Kee. The wind was at the time blowing very hard and the flames in a short space of time spread over a large area. The fire continued to burn for fully two hours and involved an area comprised within five streets, destroying forty shops in Ching Yuen street, thirty in Wing Yung street, one in Tung Mun street, one in Wing Lee street and two in Tung Hing street. This extensive conflagration is partly due to the fact that as the fire took place at such an early hour, there was difficulty in getting water to play on the fire and partly because the fire brigade had to relax their efforts for a number of an hour. This information was one of the facts that, for certain reasons, the news was engaged in a quarrel, one of the main points having been seriously wounded. On learning of the conflagration, the Provincial Government, the Canton Government, the British Government, and the Japanese Government, all of whom had sent troops to Canton to suppress the work of the military

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SALE OF MORPHIA.

DRAFT LAW PREPARED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 21st July.

The Board of Law has drawn up a Bill for regulating the sale of morphia and its compounds.

EMPEROR K'UANG-SU.

CONDITION IMPROVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 21st July.

The Emperor is getting better.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONER TO GERMANY RECALLED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 21st July.

Yu Sek Mui has, for a second time, in a memorial to the Throne, denounced the scheme for the establishment of Constitutional Government. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager and the Grand Counsellors were so incensed with the tenor of the memorial, that they have resolved upon recalling him.

It has been decided to appoint another Commissioner to Germany in replacement of Yu Sek Mui.

Later.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to refer the question for the institution of Constitutional Government within the Empire to the Viceroy and Governors of various provinces before coming to a final decision in the matter.

[Reuter's.]

The Quebec Tercentenary.

London, 20th July.

The Quebec Tercentenary celebrations have practically begun.

The entire city is in the air and ablaze with decorations.

Twelve thousand five hundred troops have arrived from all parts of the Dominion, and British and French squadrons, also an American battleship, are lying in the river.

The official guests include representatives of the families of Generals Montcalm and Wolfe, also other French and British commanders.

The Balkans.

21st July.

The unrest in the army at Adrianople continues.

Groups of officers have telegraphed to the Sultan formulating their grievances, which include delay in promoting arrears of pay, and delayed discharge.

France and Denmark.

President Fallières has arrived at Copenhagen on board the battleship *Virrit* escorted by the French squadron.

He was received by the King, Princes, and diplomats with whom he proceeded to the Royal palace.

Persia.

The *Times* correspondent at Tabriz wires that the Persian Royal Infantry sent from Teheran to restore order in the town, left their rifles and uniforms at Tabriz and absconded en masse.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

GROCER'S ACCOUNTANT ARRESTED.

Ho King Wo, an accountant, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, with embezzling the sum of \$3,000, while in the employ of Chao Shon, the manager of the Hop Wo Loong firm, of 10, Lee Yuen Street. Defendant was also charged with making a false entry in the firm's cash book, but this was withdrawn. As far as this charge went defendant was alleged to have made the following entry in the cash book: "500 paid to Mr. Tso," which, it was stated, was incorrect.

Mr. Reginald Harding appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. E. Murrell for the defence.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

MONEY-CHANGER'S FOLIO ON TRIAL.

The last case on the calendar for this Criminal Session was heard in the Supreme Court, this morning.

There were two defendants in the case—Tong Nam and Ng Choo—and they were charged with altering a banknote of five dollars denomination so as to make it represent \$100. The Attorney-General (Mr. W. Ross Davies K. C.) prosecuted. He was instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), who was assisted by Mr. F. F. Hui, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. P. Sydenham D. O., assisted by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the defence.

The jury was composed of Messrs. L. Plummer (foreman), G. Beck, A. J. M. Thiesen, E. Humphreys, J. F. Miller, S. R. Ismail and C. Skott.

Immediately after the rest of the jury-men had been discharged the Attorney-General proceeded to present his case. He said that the defendants were before the Court charged with forging, having altered a five dollar bill on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to represent \$100.

The defendants were cashier and runner, respectively, of a money-changer's shop, trading as the Shiu Shing, of 116, Queen's Road Central. The prosecutor was a man named Yung Po, who was the owner of a number of shops trading to Canton. On May 23rd Yung Po arrived in the Colony from Fuzhou in one of his junks, which was loaded with a cargo of salt. He had never been in Hongkong before, and upon his arrival he went to the Fung Chuk Mei firm—the headquarters of one of his friends—to reside. The staff of that firm consisted of the master and a *foh* (Tse Hing), the latter being Yung Po's friend, and who was a very important witness in the case. The *foh* assisted Yung Po to get the necessary papers from the Harbour Office, and on May 26th Yung Po set sail for Canton to dispose of his cargo of salt, returning on June 23rd, and anchored his junk off Yau-mai-ti. While in Canton Yung Po purchased a draft for \$700 on the Shiu Shing money-changer's shop, in which the defendants were employed. This shop, the Attorney-General explained, had only started business recently.

On the morning of June 24th, Yung Po and his friend, Tse Hing, of the Fung Chuk Mei firm, went to the Shiu Shing to have the draft cashed. The Shiu Shing was located opposite the Central Market. There they found the defendants behind the counter. The draft was handed by Tse Hing to the first defendant.

At this stage the Attorney-General remarked that the prosecutor was a stranger in the Colony, and as he could not speak the Cantonese dialect it was necessary for him to get somebody to speak for him. And that was the reason Tse Hing was engaged.

Continuing: When Tse Hing handed the first defendant the draft, the latter got out a bundle of notes, counted out the amount to be paid over, handed the money over to the second defendant to check, and if it all the amount was given to Tse Hing, who counted it, and finding same correct, took his departure. On examining the notes Tse Hing, who could not read English figures, was entirely guided by the Chinese characters. The note in question was a five dollar note on the Chartered Bank, and was so altered as to represent \$100. Looking at the front of the note the figures "5 00" appeared quite plainly, but at the back the word "Five" showed out quite clearly. The Chinese characters, however, on both sides of the note were altered to "100." Tse Hing, when he was called, would inform the jury that when he examined the note he was guided by the Chinese characters which he took to be "50."

Returning to the Fung Chuk Mei, Tse Hing remembered that a few days previously a letter and a telegram had arrived for the prosecutor and these he handed over, apologizing to the prosecutor for his forgetfulness. The letter and the telegram were from Fuzhou, advising the prosecutor to "return at once to purchase another cargo of salt." It was therefore necessary for prosecutor to change all the money he had into Cantonese silver, as the part whither he was going banknotes were not recognised. Between three and four o'clock on the same day, Tse Hing proceeded to get the \$700, which he had received that morning from the Shiu Shing money-changer's, changed into silver. He took with him a crock to carry back the coin. He first of all went to the Yau Kee shop, opposite the Fire Brig Station, and handed to the accountants the notes, having already arranged about the premium. The accountant immediately saw the forgery in the \$50 bill. To make a long story short Tse Hing visited several other money-changer's shops along the line and at each the forged bill was detected.

Finally, he went to the Shiu Shing—the shop where he had received the money—and questioned the first defendant, who denied handing over any \$100 bill that morning. No 2 defendant was called, and he alleged that the \$100 bill which was given out that morning was a Hongkong Bank note, and not a Chartered Bank one. A dispute took place, a large crowd collected, and a *lukong* who appeared on the scene arrested Tse Hing, requesting the defendants to follow him. After making some inquiries Inspector Ritchie released Tse Hing from custody, and caused the arrest of the defendants.

If Tse Hing was the guilty party, or was aware that he possessed a forged note, it was inconceivable that he should have gone to three shops in the same day to try and pass the note, when he knew it would be detected. The Attorney-General remarked: "His course would have been to pass the bill on some person who did not know much about banknotes. The forgery was very cleverly done as to deceive Chinese who could not read English, but from an English point of view it was very clumsy, as the word 'Five' appeared in four different places on the back of the note. If the jury believed the evidence the prosecution would adduce—evidence which would go to show that the defendants knew banknotes well, as they were handling them every day—then the jury should draw their own deduction—that the defendants passed the note knowing it was a forgery."

Among the witnesses called for the prosecution was Mr. F. B. Allen, sub-accountant of the Chartered Bank, who pronounced the note a forgery.

The case was still proceeding when our representative left the Court.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st July.

The Viceroy has deputed Tso Tai Wei Han, together with Prefect Chan Pak Hau, to proceed to Annam with the duty of negotiating with the Annam Government for the settlement of the cases in which certain French subjects were alleged to have sustained damages during the recent abortive rising in Yenchow, and to conduct special negotiations regarding the refuge obtained by Chinese rioters within French territory, and also other local matters pending between the two Governments. Tso Tai Wei Han will leave here for his destination day after to-morrow.

Yesterday, the new French Consul at Canton, Monsieur J. Beauvais, paid an official call on the Viceroy, and the latter this morning proceeded to the Shamene to return the visit.

EXPLOSION AT THE P. W. D. MAGAZINE.

On the 15th inst. at 2 p.m. owing to the excessive heat, the thermometer registering at the time 97 degrees, a bucket of smokeless gunpowder, some 50 pounds in weight, stored in the Wing Chai magazine, outside the Eastern gate, exploded. A large portion of the roof of the magazine was blown away, but fortunately no other serious damage was done, as no other bucket of powder exploded.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

On learning of the appointment of U. E. Chang Chih Tung as superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., the Canton people became much exercised, as they fear that there may be, in future, the possibility of the company being placed under official control instead of its being a commercial undertaking as hitherto.

RICE SALES.

The daily proceeds realised from the sale of rice in the four sheds on the days from the 16th day to the 19th day of this month were as follows:—

	East shed.	West shed.	Honam shed.	Wongsha shed.
16th	\$1,330	\$1,093	\$1,362	\$ 93
17th	2,530	1,666	1,504	1,102
18th	2,795	1,270	1,474	1,322
19th	1,908	856	1,512	805

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On the 19th inst., in the afternoon, a woman was knocked down and killed almost instantaneously by a train at Wongsha.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

SUGGESTED RETURN OF "TATSU MARU" MONEY.

According to Thomas F. Millard, the well known writer and student of Oriental affairs, the Japanese Government by a device now existing to retrench the hasty steps taken in the *Tatsu Maru* matter, which started China's expensive boycott against everything Japanese, reports the San Francisco *Call*, of 21st June. Mr. Millard arrived here yesterday on the liner *Mongolia* after an extended stay in the Far East. He predicts a crisis between China and Japan within one year and the bone of contention, he says, will be Manchuria, where China's authority, theoretically paramount, has been ruthlessly usurped by Russia in one-half of the country and by Japan in the remainder. China is withering under the heavy yoke and must, Millard thinks, kick over the traces before long.

The boycott is being extended in all directions. When Millard was in Shanghai there was a meeting there of the Chinese guilds and the boycott situation was carefully canvassed. In this boycott the Chinese will endeavour to avoid the mistake they made when America was the object of their wrath. The Chinese Government for a starter has expressed official disapproval of the boycott and on this account the work must be done without publicity. As a result of this Shanghai meeting, says Millard, the Chinese guilds laid plans to carry on the boycott to the bitter end.

In Japan Millard found a difficult state of affairs. As in China the Government is making no open recognition of China's retaliation for the *Tatsu Maru* affair, but it is generally understood that the Japanese Government is privately working hard to bring the boycott to an end. Japan's plan, says Millard, is to make restitution of the money exacted from China for the seizure of the *Tatsu Maru* and Japan's plan for doing this and saving its face is beautifully oriental.

The Japanese Government called together at Yokohama the leading Chinese merchants doing business in Japan. Japan's proposed plan was to give these merchants a sum of money equal to the indemnity exacted from China. These merchants were to send this money, as their own to the Canton guild "as a contribution to charity." The Canton guilds were to do the rest and the financial story having been removed, the *Tatsu Maru* incident was to be forgotten and the boycott allowed to die a natural death.

Prominent Japanese in the confidence of the Government who arrived on the *Mongolia* practically confirmed Millard's story, although professing ignorance of the Japanese Government's hand in the matter.

It was very easy to believe, and President Asano of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, who is the president of the Japanese Government, will soon be asked to return the money.

REVIEWS.

"THE GRAY KNIGHT."

The sub-title to "The Gray Knight" is "An autumn love story," and there is certainly a quiet charm about Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's work which warrants the explanation. The interest in the tale is undoubted and as it weaves itself the reader becomes the more absorbed in what is really the idyll of a country house. One character in the book, Anna, a dry, matter-of-fact old curmudgeon who would be most seriously offended if such an attribute as tenderness were applied to her, is an admirable piece of characterisation. "The Gray Knight" is not of the sensational order of novels and yet it is full of that quiet attraction which is infinitely less straining than the cayenne-peppered novels which seem to be the rage.

"The Gray Knight" by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, George Bell and Sons, London.

A CHARMING PERSONAGE.

"Drusilla's Point of View" is exactly the point of view of the majority of young ladies who have never had to give a thought to anything but their own whims, fancies and desires. A most lovable person is Drusilla, who has been brought up by a fond sister and treated as a child; while there is any amount of the right sort of love-making in the book. There are many charming scenes in which a to-know figure. All the characters are finely characterised as all complications are cleared away at the close the novel should prove an excellent sedative on a quiet afternoon. In fact it is just the thing for a picnic, because it does not call for great thought. It does not try the emotions too much, and it is always interesting.

"Drusilla's Point of View," by Madame Albano, George Bell and Sons, London.

FINANCIER AND LOTHARIO.

One of the strongest and most engrossing novels that we have read for a considerable time comes from the pen of Constantine Ralli, who well maintains his reputation as a versatile and absorbing writer in "Julian Steel." There are so many facets to this excellent piece of workmanship that there can be few who are not attracted by the many-sided character of the man of business, the lover, the cold intriguer and the associate of bucket-shop keepers. It is altogether an inexplicable novel from the point of view of those who would attempt to give even the barest outline of the plot. The supreme act in which it may be described as a tragedy is reached when Julian Steel is led to believe that a maid servant altered in her mistress's gown is the mistress herself—an old idea, it is true, but worked out with exceptional cleverness. How he is saved from ruin by the unsolicited aid of the woman he had wronged in his mind is a story by itself. There is a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic who is bent on winning Julian to the fold, but an accident robs him of his benefactor, and the end of Julian and the priest is tragedy and death. It is not a gloomy story despite the character of the ending; the truth and terror of life fill the reader's mind.

"Julian Steel" is certainly well worth reading.

"Julian Steel" by Constantine Ralli, George Bell and Sons, London.

PRESIDENT OF THE T. K. K.

MR. ASANO ON THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Sochia Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, accompanied by his wife and son and secretary, K. Ito, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship *Mongolia*, and after a stay of a few days will proceed to New York, reports the San Francisco *Chronicle* of 21st ult. His visit to this country, while in part a pleasure trip, has largely to do with financial arrangements in connection with his steamship and other interests in the Orient.

Asano, who is reputed to be the second wealthiest man in Japan, ranking next to Baron Shibusawa, organises the Oriental Steamship Company twelve years ago. That was his first important business undertaking. Now he is associated with most of the large commercial enterprises of this country, and is president of seven companies and a director in thirteen others.

Asano said yesterday at the Fairmont, where he is staying, that Japanese trade with China had suffered severely recently because of the boycott resulting from the *Tatsu Maru* affair, but he did not expect the boycott to continue long. The Chinese, he said, were feeling its reflex effect on themselves, and while they might be disposed for sentimental reasons to continue it for a short time they were already becoming tired of the financial loss it was causing themselves as well as the Japanese.

"The boycott is purely a private affair," he said, "and has received the recognition of neither Government, except that informal representations have been made to China by the Japanese Minister. It is one of those outbreaks of popular feeling which have no significance and soon subside."

The president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha expressed his satisfaction at the nomination of Taft for President. He had seen Taft on the occasion of the latter's visit to Japan, and said that the retiring Secretary of War was more popular than any other American public man among the Japanese. He predicted that the relations of the United States and Japan would improve steadily, and that the competition for the trade of the East and the carrying traffic of the Pacific would be conducted along friendly lines, with no considerations of difference of nationality involved.

Asano is a self-made man. Born in the north of Japan of an old and wealthy family, he refused to rely on his relatives for a livelihood, and forty years ago travelled penniless to Yokohama, at a time when the reform movement was starting its sweep over the empire. He identified himself with the progressive element and establishing himself in the coal business in a small way soon amassed a fortune.

Last evening Asano and K. Shiraishi, manager of the Japanese line at this port, were guests at a dinner given by the Japanese Consulate in honor of the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Asano, who is expected to leave for Japan in a few days.

To-day's Advertisements.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.

(Firewood, Lime White, Charcoal, &c.), from the 1st August, 1908, to 1st May, 1909, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 27th July, 1908.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (100) will be required when applying for tender forms. This will be returned if the tender is declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908. [692]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship.

"SILVIA."

Captain Jaeger, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Underigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908. [693]

OPIMUM-SMOKING AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

A BRAC.

Mr. Samuel Merwin has a merry imagination. He has "sold the tiles off his roof," apparently to let his head get through. Here he smiles for the artless reader:—

THE CHINESE OPIUM SMOKER.

When the smoker is so enslaved by the drug that he has lost his earning power, he will sell anything he has to buy the stuff. He sells his bric-a-brac, his pictures, his furniture. He tears his house to pieces, sells the tiles of his roof, the bricks of his walls. And at last he crawls out on the highway and prostrates himself, white, chattering, praying that a few copper-cash be thrown to him.—Mr. Samuel Merwin, in *St. George's Review*.

Everybody has daily seen those thousands of prostrate gentlemen, formerly patrons of the fine arts and collectors of old China, crawling impudently on their tummies along North Bridge Road and all round the Esplanade who are, according to Samuel, the common feature in the Singapore landscape. In China proper they swarm and there is a glut of pictures and bric-a-brac in all the pawn shops of the Celestial Empire.—*Singapore Free Press*.

CHINESE AMAH-BARRAID.

NO ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The potency of the protection accorded British subjects and the helplessness of the incoming Chinese were strikingly illustrated last month at San Francisco when two wealthy families landed in the city from the *Mongolia*, one bringing a Chinese servant and the other an Indian servant. The black man with the turban was given *pass* to the consular way; the Chinese serving woman was held in durance until the family with whom she served put up a \$10,000 bond guaranteeing her return to the vessel.

Mrs. T. F. Cobbs and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, two wealthy and influential women of Shanghai, brought Ah Woo on the *Mongolia* because of some illness in the family. The Chinese woman was an old and trusted servant in the household and her ministrations were most beneficial. When the federal officials boarded the steamer Ah Woo was told that she could not accompany her mistresses to the Stewart Hotel, where they had engaged rooms. Mrs. Cobbs was much incensed. Arrangements finally were made whereby Ah Woo might go ashore if a bond of \$10,000 was put up guaranteeing her return to the ship. Mrs. Cobb put up the bond.

J. A. McDowell, a wealthy tobacco planter of Philadelphia, brought with him a Hindoo servant. The McDowells engaged apartments at the Fairmont. The Hindoo landed without the least questioning. In bright turban and white varicoloured silken sash about his waist he roamed through the lobby of the hotel, lazily admiring occidental refinement. He dined on the best the imported chefs of the famous hotel could provide. He will journey on to Philadelphia with his plutocrat master. Ah Woo was last night returned to the *Mongolia*.

AMERICAN papers state that the Allan Line has notified its readiness to run a service of steamers to Hongkong from the proposed new terminal port of the Grand Trunk Pacific Continental Railway, when the railway arrangements are completed. The name of this new port is Prince Rupert, which is to be systematically erected during the next four years. It is claimed that the passage across the Pacific to Hongkong will be shorter by a day and a half than the route via Vancouver. Prince Rupert is situated on the coast of British Columbia, and will be a most important port for the Pacific coast.

Intimations.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

IN

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS.

TO CLEAR ORDINARY PRICE.

Collard - \$480 \$600

Broadwood 225 400

Rachals - 380 550

Own Make 250 360

Krauss - 400 600

Haake - 325 450

WEAR GUARANTEED.

WILL BE STORED UNTIL REQUIRED.

CASH or CREDIT

PIANOS FOR HIRE

\$8

per Month.

ROBINSON

PIANO Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [695]

KOWLOON

HOTEL.

GUEST

NIGHT

EVERY

SATURDAY

AND

SUNDAY.

SPECIAL MENU.

INDIAN CURRIES.

THE

105TH M. L. I. BAND

will play on

SATURDAY,

the 25th inst.,

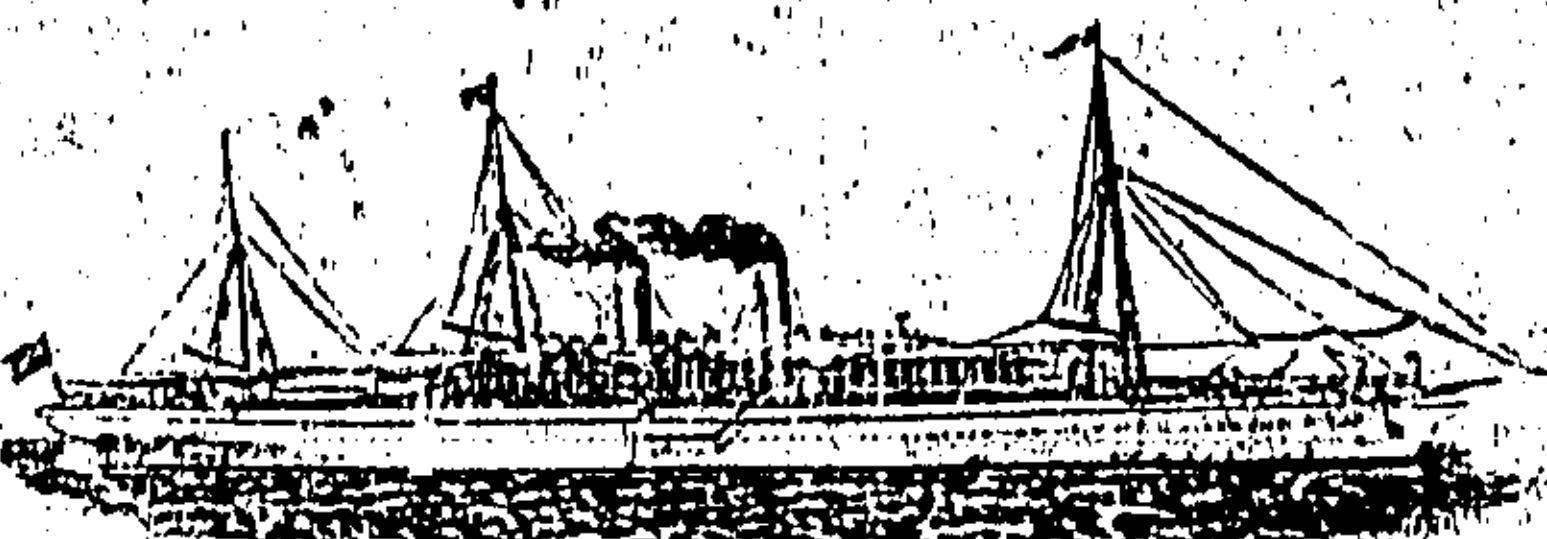
FROM 8 P.M. TO 11 P.M.

Please book seats in

advance.

OWEN, STONE & CO.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration)
R.M.S. Tons	Leave HONGKONG. Arrive VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	SATURDAY July 25th Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG" 3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th Sept. 6th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000	SATURDAY, Aug. 15th Sept. 5th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th Sept. 25th
"LENNOX" 3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th Oct. 10th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd Oct. 29th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
"EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways..... £40. " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Pender Street and Prays, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On	
SWAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA. NAMSANG*	THURSDAY, 23rd July, Noon.
TIENSIN via SWATOW, TSING-TAU and CHEFOO. CHIPSHING*	FRIDAY, 24th July, Noon.
MANILA. YUENSANG*	FRIDAY, 24th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN. MAUSANG*	TUESDAY, 28th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE. LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY, 31st July, 4 P.M.
& MOJI. FOKSANG*	FRIDAY, 14th August, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	23rd July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	27th " " " "
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	28th " " " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	29th " " " "
TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	"NANOHANG"	29th " " " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	"TAIYUAN"	3rd Aug.

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloons.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 25th July, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 1st August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s Newly Built Passenger Steamer

"KAMO MARU"

(Tons 9,000 gross reg., Captain F. L. Sammer), will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at Daylight.

Every known comfort provided on board for travellers: Best class staterooms amidships comprising ordinary Two Berth Cabins, single Berth Cabins and Pull Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest passage rates to Europe and around-the-world. For further particulars apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 13th July 1908.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "MONTROSE"

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONSTITUTION, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain T. H. Hyde, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 25th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Moltisara*, 10,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Perla*, due in London on 6th September, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Severic</i>	6,332	Shotton	19th July, 1908.
<i>Kumak</i>	6,332	Cowley	19th Aug.
<i>Shawmut</i>	6,332	Roberts	12th Sept.
<i>Trumani</i>	6,332	Garlick	6th Oct.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The two-crew a.s. *Shawmut* and *Trumani* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th August, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

A reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Fochow, will be made during the Months of July, August and September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG"

"KWONG SAI"

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1908.

Intimations

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage, Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW BE OBTAINED IN DRUGS (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Klenow, Klenow, Joubert, &c., is a medicine of the kind, and possesses every quality to be employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 3 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 4 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 5 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 6 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 7 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 8 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 9 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 10 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 11 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 12 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 13 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 14 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 15 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 16 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 17 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 18 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 19 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 20 is a rapidly short time, (one day only), removes all discharges, effectually suppurating injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most effective remedy, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 17th July, 100 cts. per 5 Max.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shin

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lai

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung

Ballock's Brains—Know..... per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li..... each

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu..... pair

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tri

**"PERSISTENT" CHINESE
POISONERS.**

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT EXPLAINED.

Mr. Holt, having asked whether the statement contained in the report of the Committee of Public Accounts, that "the Chinese persist in poisoning European clerks of the works employed on the construction of the gaol at Ichang," is correct, Mr. Harcourt, in a printed reply, states that two clerks of works have been poisoned—one native and one European. The native died but the European survived. He adds that similar trouble has not been experienced at any other place in China.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 9/16
Do. demand	1/9 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/25 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	43 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	183 1/2
India T.T.	135 1/2
Do. demand	136 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	77 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	88 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	103 1/2

Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	9 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	1/10
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
4 months' sight do.	45 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/2
4 months' sight France	2/25 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2/25 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	183 1/2
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	21 1/2
Sovereign	\$11.04

SHIPPING AND MALES

MAILS.

Canadian (Empress of China) 24th inst.
American (Mongolia) 28th inst.
German (Prins Regent Luitpold) 28th inst.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s s.s. *Suvaric* arrived at Manila on 17th inst.
The Boston S.S. Co.'s s.s. *Kumeric* arrived at Tacoma yesterday.
The H. A. L. s.s. *Isirla* left Foochow on 21st inst. at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on 23rd inst. a.m.

The Apat Co.'s s.s. *A. Apar* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moji this afternoon, and may be expected here on 25th inst., at noon.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 6 p.m., on 21st inst., and leaves again at 1 p.m., Wednesday, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., on 24th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 22nd at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over S. China, Formosa, and the Philippines.
The depression was lying to the South of the Loochoos yesterday afternoon.
Pressure remains low over N. China. It is highest over the S. part of the China Sea.
Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day, 1.47 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: S.W. winds, fresh; squally, thunder showers.
2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds, fresh.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Ichang, Br. s.s., 1,218, L. Jones, 21st July, Canton 21st July, Gen.—B. & S.
Telamachus, Br. s.s., 1,471, J. Williamson, 22nd July, Saigon 17th July, Gen.—W. & F. Shing & Co.
Hatching, Br. s.s., 1,376, W. C. Passmore, 22nd July, Foochow 9th July, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 21st, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Shanghai, Br. s.s., 1,107, W. McIntosh, 23rd July, Shanghai 1st July, Gen.—B. & S.
Silvia, Ger. s.s., 6,606, F. Jaeger, 22nd July, Singapore 15th July, Gen.—A. L. L.
Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 4,100, A. Cornelissen, 22nd July, Haiphong and Hoihow 21st July, Rice and Gen.—A. R. M.
Delta, Br. s.s., 4,720, R. W. Snow, 22nd July, Bombay and Singapore 18th July, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Gilbert, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Macao, for Shanghai.
Shanghai, for Canton.
Bamcoch, for Nagasaki.
Shanghai, for Swatow.

Departures.

July 22.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Denkoku Maru, for Shanghai.
Yoshu Maru, for Yokohama.
Goshu Maru, for Shanghai.
Hakushu Maru, for Shanghai.
Hakushu Maru, for Shanghai.
Hakushu Maru, for Shanghai.
Hakushu Maru, for Shanghai.

Passengers Arrived.

July 22.
Telamachus, from Saigon—170 Chinese.
P. Hatching, from Saigon—170 Chinese.
Goshu Maru, from Saigon—170 Chinese.

Passengers departed.
Per *Sadomaru*, for Seattle, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Chan Yui Tong and 2 children, Messrs. S. Toyoshima, Goto, Mr. A. J. Thomson, A. H. Hancock, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Thomson, A. R. Child, Mr. A. V. Chapman, Messrs. A. R. Johnston, Fung, Mr. Ping, H. R. Manderson, Inouye, Misses S. Fujimatsu and T. Mishima.
Per *Sado Maru*, for London, &c.—Mr. M. Himecuma, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Major MacCarthy, Mrs. R. Road, Mr. T. Hohl, Capt. and Mrs. O. Ito, Mr. T. Sasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Blain, Mrs. Drew, 3 children and servant, Lieut. Sakurai, Messrs. T. Suzuki, N. Uyeda, T. Ikeda, T. C. Kono, T. T. Hoang, Chan Chio Tong, L. N. Mobiel, G. Hirata, I. Yamamoto, H. Nomura, S. Hayashi, Chan Tack, Ho Yui Ting, Mrs. K. Nomura, Mrs. Lau Shi, and Mrs. T. Ogawa and child.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Telemachus*, from Saigon—Moderate S.E. to S.S.W. winds and fine clear weather throughout.
Str. *Hatching*, from Foochow to Amoy—Light breeze, and foggy weather; Amoy to Swatow—light breeze, and fine clear weather; Swatow to Hongkong—light breeze dull and overcast, heavy S.W. swell and from Single Island terrific rain squalls.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Amiral Exelmans, Fr. s.s., 3,144, Jens, 21st July, from Singapore, Gen.—M. M.
Asia, Br. s.s., 4,975, Harry Gaukroger, 19th July, from San Francisco 23rd June, via Hongkong, Yokohama 14th, Kobe 15th, Nagasaki 16th, and Shanghai 17th, Mails and Gen.—O. S. S. Co.
Bangkok, Ger. s.s., 1,337, T. Nicolaisen, 19th July, from Bangkok 9th July, and Meikong 10th, B. & S.
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kuyken, 21st July, from Haiphong and Hoihow 20th July, Gen.—A. L. L.
Childs, Nor. s.s., 1,100, H. Nielsen, 19th July, from Saigon 6th July, Rice—Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.
Christian Børre, Nor. s.s., 2,782, H. Hill, 28th June, from Moji via Kuchino 20th June, Coal—Wallem & Co.
Courtfield, Br. s.s., 4,897, J. Wiemans, 25th May, from Moji 20th May, Coal—M. B. K.
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,506, A. G. Smith, 20th July, from Canton 19th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Hongmoh, Br. s.s., 2,555, R. S. Bainbridge, 20th July, from Penang and Singapore 15th July, Gen.—Chinese.
Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,724, E. J. Todd, 20th July, from Calcutta 5th July, Penang and Singapore 15th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Linao, Br. s.s., 1,351, C. C. Williams, 19th July, from Haiphong 15th July, and Hoihow 16th, Gen.—B. & S.
Kanso, Br. s.s., 1,142, J. Speed, 14th July, from Wuhu 9th July, Rice—B. & S.
Kwangse, Br. s.s., 1,218, A. Stitt, 20th July, from Canton 1st July, Gen.—B. & S.
Mansang, Br. s.s., 1,644, Weigall, 17th July, from Saadkha 11th July, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 4,035, P. M. B. Lake, 13th July, from Yokohama and Moji 8th July, Coal and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Numantia, Ger. s.s., 2,804, H. Feldmann, 21st July, from Portland, Or. 20th June, and Moji 16th July, Flour—P. & A. S. S. Co.
Pheumpeeh, Br. s.s., 1,005, I. H. Scott, 4th July, from Saigon 20th June, Gen.—Chinese.
Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Kornelissen, 9th July, from Haiphong 4th July, Rice—Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.
Ragdon, Nor. s.s., 1,320, Nelsen, 9th July, from Swatow 8th July, Ballast—Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.
Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,189, H. Bremer, 20th July, from Bangkok 13th July, and Swatow 19th, Rice—B. & S.
Reidar, Nor. s.s., 3,200, C. Stangeberg, 12th July, from Moji 5th July, Coal—M. B. K.
Samten, Ger. s.s., 998, F. Schmetz, 21st July, from Bangkok 13th July, Rice, Meat and Salt—B. & S.
Seimaru, Nor. s.s., 617, S. Tanager, 16th July, from Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Shanai, Br. s.s., 1,218, F. Boyd, 20th July, from Canton 19th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Sheila, Br. s.s., 2,236, T. Ogilvy, 9th July, from Puget Sound 3rd June, Fl. ur.—D. L. & Co., Ltd.
Signal, Ger. s.s., 840, G. Schlackier, 17th July, from Saigon 13th July, Rice—J. & Co.
Standard, Nor. s.s., 895, H. N. Bull, 17th July, from Singapore 10th July, Gen.—Wallem & Co.
Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,176, J. S. Laing, 16th July, from Tourane 12th July, Rice and Meat—B. & Co.
Tijobius, Dut. s.s., 2,240, P. Zwart, 20th July, from Moji 14th July, Coal and Gen.—J. C. I. L.
Yuenasang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 20th July, from Manila 17th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,610, R. Rodger, 20th July, from Manila 18th July, Hemp and Sugar—S. T. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Faraag, Br. schooner 86, Oliver, 9th July, to Yap 31st May, Gen.—M. G. P. I. Ammet.
Jutenpolis, Br. ship, 2,840, Stewart, 9th June, to San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil—S. O. Co.

The ships Passed Casual.

9th June—*Benlaris*, Suez, Colombo Maru, *Glenurriel*, Irish Laid-up: 12th June—*Tudor Prince*, Kamikura Maru, *Katsuo*, P. E. Friedrich, *Silvia*, (Ger.) *Sauaki*, *Maru*, *Tourane*, 16th June—*Glenurriel*, *Parata*, *Maru*, *Cyclops*, 23rd June—*Shamshorah*, *Bundoch*, *Japan*, *Errol*, *Ping Shan*, *Silvia*, *Kandala*, 26th June—*Kaung*, *Almon*, *Bulow*, *Bombay Maru*, *Armad*, *Fahie*, *Ducalson*, *Cyrus*, *Azua Maru*, 30th June—*Seagambie*, *Hilachi*, *Mora*, *Slavonia*, *Laertes*, 3rd July—*Ceylon*, *Jeatic*, *Ernest Simons*, *Pak Ling*, *Nyansa*, 7th July—*Benglo*, *Indrawadi*, *Saltuna*, *Prins Regent Luitpold*, *Sikhona*, *Sikhon*, *Yang Tse*, 10th July—*Danbighshire*, *Sumatra*, *Yarra*, *Myrmidon*, *Prima*, *Tamba Maru*, 14th July—*Diomed*, *Glacius*, *Prins Heinrich*, *Calcutta*, *Glenurriel*, *Kamagata Maru*, 17th July—*Amelia*, *Komatsu*, *Palma*, *Victor*, *Tokyo*, *Macduff*, *Vennan*, *Bovairi*, *Selanga*, *Andalusia*, 21st July—*Benlawer*, *Candia*, *China*, (Aus.) *Glenloch*, *Scandia*.
Arrivals at Home—9th June—*York*, *Inaka Maru*, *Palika*, 12th June—*Pera*, 12th June—*Inverclyde*, *Australian*, 16th June—*Jason*, *Tyden*, 19th June—*Trangmar*, *Sambha*, *Suevia*, 23rd June—*Glenurriel*, *Kamagata Maru*, *Liberia*, *Katow*, *Ningchow*, 26th June—*Prins-Bill*, *Friedrich*, 30th June—*Silvia*, (Ger.) 30th June—*Orsini*, 3rd July—*Seagambie*, 7th July—*Benlaris*, 10th July—*India*, *Bombay Maru*, *Dulac*, *Ernest Simons*, 17th July—*Tudor Prince*, *Prins*, *Silvia*, 17th July—*Yang Tse*, 21st July—*Seagambie*, *Kamagata Maru*, *Prins*.

Steamers Expected.				
Vessel	From	Agent	Date	
P. Sigismund	Manila	M. & Co.	July 23	
Istria	Foochow	H. A. L.	July 23	
Emp. of China	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	July 23	
Easton	Manila	C. L. & Co.	July 23	
Yushima	Singapore	S. T. & Co.	July 23	
Grayson	Manila	D. S. & Co.	July 23	
Tikiri	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	July 27	
Mongolia	Japan	P. M. Co.	July 28	
P. R. Luitpold	Colombo	V. & Co.	July 28	
Prins Luitpold	Japan	V. & Co.	July 28	
Arconia	Colombo	M. & Co.	Aug. 3	

DOCK RETURNS.**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.**

Sorsogon	
Courtfield	at Kowloon Dock
Crawley	"
Katherine Park	"
Lokson	"
Holstein	"
Paklat	"

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

July 21st, 1908, a.m.

Vladivostok	Bar. Hb.	Wind	W.
Nemuro	30.01	SE	6
Hakodate	30.07	SE	4
Tokio	30.01	SE	0
Kochi	30.04	SE	0
Nagasaki	30.04	SE	0
Yokohama	30.05	SE	2
Osaka	30.07	S	2
Naha	30.06	S	0
Ishigaki	30.02	SE	4
Bonin Is.	30.03	SE	4
Cheloo	30.06	SE	1
Weihaiwei	30.06	SE	1
Hankow	30.08	SE	1
Kinkiang	30.09	SE	1
Shanghai	30.09	SE	1
Guttsai	30.04	SE	1
Amoy	30.06	SE	1
Swatow	30.06	SE	1
Taihook	30.07	SE	1
Taichu	30.07	SE	1
Taichu	30.07	SE	1
Koshu	30.07	SE	1
Pescadore	30.07	SE	1
Canton	30.07	SE	1
Hongkong	30.07	SE	1
Victoria	30.07	SE	1
Cap Rock	30.07	SE	1
Macao	30.07	SE	1
Hoihow	30.07	SE	1
Pakhoi	30.07	SE	1
Phu Lien	30.07	SE	1
Touma	30.07	SE	1
C. St. James	30.07	SE	1
Aparri	30.07	SE	1
Manila	30.07	SE	1
Legaspi	30.07	SE	1
Bacolod	30.07	SE	1
Cebu	30.07	SE	1
Labuan	30.07	SE	1

July 22nd, 1908, a.m.

Vladivostok	30.07	SE	6
Nemuro	30.07	SE	6
Hakodate	30.07	SE	6
Tokio	30.07	SE	6
Kochi	30.07	SE	6
Nagasaki	30.07	SE	6
Yokohama	30.07	SE	6
Osaka	30.07	SE	6
Naha	30.07	SE	6
Ishigaki	30.07	SE	6
Bonin Is.	30.07	SE	6
Cheloo	30.07	SE	6
Weihaiwei	30.07	SE	6
Hankow	30.07	SE	6
Kinkiang	30.07	SE	6
Shanghai	30.07	SE	6
Guttsai	30.07	SE	6
Amoy	30.07	SE	6
Swatow	30.07	SE	6
Taihook	30.07	SE	6
Taichu	30.07	SE	6
Taichu	30.07	SE	6
Koshu	30.07	SE	6
Pescadore	30.07	SE	6
Canton	30.07	SE	6
Hongkong	30.07	SE	6
Victoria	30.07	SE	6
Cap Rock	30.07	SE	6
Macao	30.07	SE	6
Hoihow	30.07	SE	6
Pakhoi	30.07	SE	6
Phu Lien	30.07	SE	6
Touma	30.07	SE	6
C. St. James	30.07	SE	6
Aparri	30.07	SE	6
Manila	30.07	SE	6
Legaspi	30.07	SE	6
Bacolod	30.07	SE	6
Cebu	30.07	SE	6
Labuan	30.07	SE	6

July 22nd, 1908, a.m.

Barometer	29.73
Temperature	83
Humidity	81
Rainfall	0.26

Post Office.

A Mail will close for—

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Namang*, 23rd July, 11 A.M.
Swatow—Per *Wanang*, 23rd July, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 23rd July, 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Bilota*, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Hongkong Maru*, 24th July, 11 A.M.
Swatow, Tientsin, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per *Chilshing*, 24th July, 10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Hatching*, 24th July, 1 P.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 24th July, 1.15 P.M.
Manila—Per *Yamang*, 24th July, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per *Zafiro*, 25th July, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tientsin—Per *Danahua*, 25th July, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 25th July, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of China*, 25th July, 3 P.M.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Tyhai*, 27th July, 4 P.M.
Swatow—Per *Manang*, 28th July, 11 A.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per *Tyhai*, 28th July, 4 P.M.
Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimada, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco and Portland—Per *Honolulu*, 29th July, 10 A.M.
Korea, &c., India, via Tientsin—Per *Prins Luitpold*, 29th July, 11 A.M.

Tientsin and Newchwang—Per *Namang*, 29th July, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per *Sui Tai*, 1st Aug. 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Bilota*, 1st Aug. 11 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide and Fremantle—Per *Prins Luitpold*, 1st Aug. 4 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Wanang*, 4th Aug. 11 A.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.**HONGKONG.**

Adams, P. R.
Barnes, C. F.
Bates, H. Brian
Battiscombe, H. G.
Benson, R.
Black, Dr. G. D. R.
Blackburn, Dr. C. C.
Blundell, A. B.
Boswell, F. H.
Bryant, T.
Brown, J. J.
Bunker, W. C.
Bussiere, S. C. de
Carter, A.
Colvin, H. E.
Condon, H. L.
Copp, Mrs. W. H.
Copp, Miss
Courtney, Mrs. M. and
C. D.
Crank, A. H.
Day, E. W.
Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Z.
G.
Kram, F.
Frasera, Madame La
Fuller, Denham
Fuller, S. J.
Hall, Capt. T.
Harding, R.
Hayes, G. V.
Helm, Mr. and Mrs. F.
H. H. H.
Hines, Capt. R.
Jones, S. L.
Kobay, C.
Little, A. C.

KOWLOON.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Johnston, Mrs.
Caldwell, G. E.
Clyson, Mrs.
Clobber, Mr. and Mrs.
H. W.
Fletcher, H. L.
Gaster, Mr. E. R. A.
Genahr, Rev. I.
Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, E. Grant

CHIAIHOON.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Johnston, Mrs.
Caldwell, G. E.
Clyson, Mrs.
Clobber, Mr. and Mrs.
H. W.
Fletcher, H. L.
Gaster, Mr. E. R. A.
Genahr, Rev. I.
Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, E. Grant

WATSON.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Johnston, Mrs.
Caldwell, G. E.
Clyson, Mrs.
Clobber, Mr. and Mrs.
H. W.
Fletcher, H. L.
Gaster, Mr. E. R. A.
Genahr, Rev. I.
Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, E. Grant

WATSON.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Johnston, Mrs.
Caldwell, G. E.
Clyson, Mrs.
Clobber, Mr. and Mrs.

